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day-dream, something more fitted for heaven than for earth, adapted rather to angels than to men ! Wait for the millennium : it is now as much out of place, in this contending, selfish world, as would be the delicate rose blooming in the frost and snows of winter. You may as well speak of temperance to the already drunken ; you may as well preach holiness of heart, and devotion to God, in the very haunts of impurity and blasphemy, as to unfold the banner of peace over the elements of strife in this wayward and fighting world. Brute force is the foundation of all law—is the basis on which society rests. Self-protection, without violence to others, how impossible ! Common sense revolts at it. Be silent, then, and attempt not to disturb us with the vain babbling of impossibilities.

I feel the power of this oft-repeated attack upon the theory which I love ; for when I look upon the strife there is continually about me, upon the crimes and degradations of my brother man ; and especially when I look in upon my own heart, and find there, deep-seated, the spirit of resistance, incorporated as it were in my very nature, I feel disposed to close my mouth for ever on the subject. But this is a want of faith in the power and promises of God. It is no place to look for the right and the true in our own disposition, or in the conduct of others. Our very weakness demands a high standard, that we may be ever reaching upwards. Our very infirmities ask of Heaven a light for the guidance of our feet ; and though we may often stumble and fall, yet let us thank God that the light shines, that we may see our danger, and walk each day with more caution and more security. Oh, let the rule which measures our conduct be straight and even, though it shows the winding, and turning, and the crookedness of our own ways !

But we are told, that it is impossible to eradicate from men the war principle ; that the most that can be done is to soften it down. I do not think that to make an impression upon men is so hopeless. Little has been done for the cause of peace, because so little has been attempted.

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#### COLD-BLOODED SACRIFICE OF LIFE.

Seruzier, one of Napoleon's ablest officers, gives in his *Military Memoirs*, the following sketch of a scene after the battle of Austerlitz : " At the moment in which the Russian army was making its retreat painfully, but in good order, on the ice of the lake, the Emperor Napoleon came riding at full speed towards the artillery ; ' You are losing time ! ' he cried : ' fire upon those masses, they must be engulfed ! fire upon the ice ! ' The order given, remained unexecuted for ten minutes. In vain several officers and myself were placed on the slope of a hill to produce the effect ; their balls and mine rolled upon the ice without breaking it up. Seeing that, I tried a simple method of elevating light howitzers ; the almost perpendicular fall of the heavy projectiles produced the desired effect. My method was followed immediately by the adjoining batteries, and in less than no time we buried 35,000 Russians and Austrians under the waters of the lake."

Thirty-five thousand men, fathers and brothers, husbands and sons, engulfed at once ! And the fiend that could coolly order such a sacrifice, is eulogized in history and song ! ! He is the very demi-god of Christendom itself ; and the great mass of its inhabitants train their children to admire this remorseless blood-leech, a thousand times more worthy of abhorrence, than the wretch who has in a moment of strong temptation, plunged his dagger in the heart of a *single* victim.

Yet mark the inconsistency of even good men. Should we try to exempt the killer of one man from the gallows, and doom him only to solitary imprisonment for life, the Christian press and pulpit would loudly complain of us for taking from society God's shield against the murderer ; but, when we urge them to preach and to publish against the wholesale butcheries of

war, a custom which destroys a thousand times as many lives as the practice of private or individual murder does, it is with difficulty we can secure from them a reluctant and feeble co-operation. Column after column, page after page, they publish in favor of hanging the petty villain for the protection of society; nor are we now arguing against such punishment; but, if we expose the incomparable atrocities of war in such strength of logic and language as the case demands, we find them ready to carp at our alleged extravagance or imprudence, as an excuse for not aiding our protests against a custom which is supposed, in the lapse of all past ages to have destroyed, according to Dr. Dick, 14,000,000,000 lives, and according to Burke, no less than 35,000,000,000!! We must not mitigate the punishment of the individual murderer; but this murderer of millions, this vampire of the world, gorged with the blood of a hundred generations, we should be careful not to censure too strongly!—we must not *overdo* the matter!!

Let us be understood. We are not objecting to capital punishment, but trying to show the strange inconsistency of those who plead for it, and yet uphold or palliate the custom of war, the practice of legalized, wholesale murder.

ERASMUS.

## PAY IN THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN NAVIES.

The following tables, gleaned from an English periodical, will show how sea-warriors are rewarded by the two nations which plume themselves most on their naval skill and power. The reader will note these things—first, the disproportion of pay to different classes of *officers*, the compensation of *privates* not being mentioned; next, how much is given to these officers *when doing nothing*; and finally, what provision is made, both for officers and privates, when disabled or superannuated; a provision seldom, if ever, made by government, or individual employers, in any other case. War seems to be in this respect a *privileged business*. An officer in England may, at any time, retire on half pay; that is, may cease to do any thing in the navy, and still receive half his old salary; and in the United States, a commander, for instance, has at sea \$2,500; in a navy yard, where next to nothing is required of him, \$2,100; and “on leave,” or when doing nothing, \$1,800. Eighteen hundred dollars a year for doing just nothing at all!! Of about 100,000 pensioners on the British government, *nearly all* are warriors! “The United States,” says the *English* journal, “make no provision whatever for seamen or petty officers. Their pay while in actual service, is in full of all demands. In this the service is defective; and they would do well to follow the example set by Great Britain. If our officers have reason of complaint, the blue jacket has none. If disabled, he is snugly moored in Greenwich for life. If he serves twenty-one years, he is entitled to a pension, sufficient to live upon comfortably. Those who enter the service young can retire ere middle age with a competency.”

Multiply the pounds by five, and you will have about their value in dollars.

## SEA PAY OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

|   |        |      |
|---|--------|------|
| Admiral of the fleet, . . . . .               | £2,190 |      |
| Admiral, . . . . .                            | 1,825  |      |
| Vice Admiral, . . . . .                       | 1,460  |      |
| Rear Admiral or Commodore, . . . . .          | 1,095  |      |
| Captain of the fleet, . . . . .               | 1,095  |      |
| Captains, 1st rate, per annum, . . . . .      | 797    | 15 4 |
| “ 2d “ “ . . . . .                            | 698    | 2    |
| “ 3d “ “ . . . . .                            | 598    | 8 8  |
| “ 4th “ “ . . . . .                           | 433    | 11   |
| “ 5th “ “ . . . . .                           | 398    | 17 8 |
| “ 6th “ “ . . . . .                           | 349    | 1    |
| Commanders all, . . . . .                     | 299    | 4 4  |
| 1st Lieutenant of 7 years standing, . . . . . | 200    | 4    |